MAN[illegible]MENT des Armes, ou l'Exercice du Fusil, tel qu'il est pratique presentement par l'Infanterie de France ; avec le Salut de l'Espositon. *Paris, s. d.* 44 *plates with descriptive text engraved beneath each.* Sm. 4to. *old calf gilt* De Geyn 1st part

De Geyn (J.) Wapenhandelinghe. *A series of* 117 *plates of full-length figures in Costume, representing the various Exercises of the Musket and Pike.* With Descriptions in Dutch. 3 parts in 1 vol. folio, *calf extra, carmine edges by Riviere.* SCARCE, 3*l.* 10*s.* *Amst.* 1608

Pistofilo (B.) Il Torneo. *Engraved title, portrait and* 117 *plates of full-length figures in Costume, Armour, &c. shewing the various exercises of the Sword and Pike.* 4to. *vellum.* RARE, 2*l.* 5*s.* De Geyn. *Bologna,* 1627

MAN[illegible]MENT des Armes, ou l'Exercice du Fusil, tel qu'il est pratique presentement par l'Infanterie de France ; avec le Salut de l'Espositon. *Paris, s. d.* 44 *plates with descriptive text engraved beneath each.* Sm. 4to. *old calf gilt* De Geyn 1st part

De Geyn (J.) Wapenhandelinghe. *A series of* 117 *plates of full-length figures in Costume, representing the various Exercises of the Musket and Pike.* With Descriptions in Dutch. 3 parts in 1 vol. folio, *calf extra, carmine edges by Riviere.* SCARCE, 3*l.* 10*s.* *Amst.* 1608

Pistofilo (B.) Il Torneo. *Engraved title, portrait and* 117 *plates of full-length figures in Costume, Armour, &c. shewing the various exercises of the Sword and Pike.* 4to. *vellum.* RARE, 2*l.* 5*s.* De Geyn. *Bologna,* 1627

C. Inglis, M.D.

Military discipline

"This book is unknown to all Bibliographers & is not in the British Mus. After much trouble & research I find that it must be an abridgement of "The Exercise of arms for Calivers, muskettes, & Pikes by command of Pr. Maurice of Orange with Designs by Jacob de Gheyn Hague 1607" — J. P. Berjeau —

No

There is another Edition in 4to. with four cuts in a page, same date & printer —

47

C 61

Discipline Art
21.
6.27.a.57

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Set forth in Postures with
the words of Command
and Briefe Instructions
for the Right vse of
the same.

To be exercised in Musters By order from
ye Lords of his Maties most Hble Privy Counsaile.

Are to be sould by Roger Daniell at the
angell in Lumbard street.

BRITISH MUSEUM

AVGVSTISSIMO
Flluſtriſſimoq;
CAROLO
D. G.
Vvalliæ Principi, Cornubiæ, Eboraci & Albaniæ
Duci, Cæſtriæ
Comiti, &c.

Ac
Honoratiſſimi Ordinis
GEORGIANI
SODALI.

R.D.
Humilimè, dicat, Dedicat
conſecratq.

* *
*

Ductorq́ placebat,
Non qui præcipiti traheret ſimul omnia caſu
Sed qui maturo vel læta, vel aſpera rerum
Conſilio momenta regens, nec triſtibus impar:
Nec pro ſucceſſu tumidus, ſpatiumq́ morandi,
Vincendiq́ modum mutatis neſſet habenis.

Claudianus de Bello Getico.

THE

THE OFFICERS OF A CAMPE, WITH THEIR DVTIES AND VERTVES,

all tending to set forth the Order of Martiall *Discipline.*

I Doe not determine in this Discourse to enter into so large a field of the Discription of Warre, as to satisfie your expectation with the whole Art or manner of Martiall Discipline. For so Volumes may be written as large, as the Field it selfe: but to imitate the Dogs by the water of *Nilus*, who runne lapping their drinke, as daring not to tarry for feare of the Crocadiles: So doe I meane onely

to giue you a taſte of ſuch acutes, which at more leyſure may ſerue to furniſh a larger banquet indeed; and this for diuers feares, for diuers reaſons:

Firſt, becauſe ſo many rare men and excellent Authors, both *Greeke*, *Latine*, and *Italian*, haue aduentured on the ſame.

Secondly, the Subiect is ſo large, that no one portable Volume can deſcribe the particulars.

Thirdly, becauſe the times hath now altered all abſolute Diſcipline; and new tearmes and Names are come in, with new formes and faſhions, both for Battailes, Skirmiſhes, and Fortifications.

Fourthly, becauſe the ſcite and ſcituation of Countries may alter the forme and manner of Diſcipline, as in *Ireland* amongſt Bogges and paces, we haue beene inforced to fight in Maniple and Files; yea many times to lay aſide our Armes and match them with the ſame dexterity and nimblenes.

Fiftly, becauſe our eares are become itching and our deſires Curious, that no one Diſcourſe in the world can pleaſe all parties.

Sixtly

Sixtly and laſt of all, becauſe Cuſtome hath made men captious, whereby thoſe which know how to finde fault, will not put a helping hand to eaſe the burthen with a finger : Nay ſuch is the malignity of time, that many being tongue tyed with an *Italian* ſhrug, or ſome other pretty Mimicke geſture, will giue you cauſe to thinke, there is ſome thing amiſſe, when they can yeeld no cauſe or reaſon of their diſtaſting : As for rectifying the diſorders of any relation, they are as farre from ſuch artificiall cunning, as the Wolues from reuenge, which onely ſtand barking at the Moone.

Therefore as I ſaid, I will contract all I would ſay into this *Enchiridion* without Epiſtle, Preface, Introduction, or any other deuiſe of inſinuation, more then this you haue read; and ſo not holding you long in ſuſpence, fall to the matter, and thus martiall forth my Officers; leauing them to the marſhalling of the Campe, wherein they are to performe their Princes ſeruice.

First then of the Lord Generall, or Lieutenant of the Army.

I Will not disputе of the Princes pleasure and Prerogatiue to chooſe whom he liſt, but ſay plainely, it were the better if a Generall had theſe properties or qualities : *Experience*, *Wiſedome*, *Valour*, *Eloquence*, and *Happineſſe*. 1. Experience to know the Order of Encamping; the aduantages of the Ground ; the vſe of all Weapons ; when to fight, and when to forbeare ; how the Enemy may bee encountred with leſſer numbers, and how forborne, though there may ſeeme cauſe of preuailing, with all other particulars belonging to Experience; that he bee not tyed to an inferiors Direction, nor alwayes ouer-ruled, though the Counſell of Warre vrge their owne reaſons. 2. Wiſedome, whereby he may make vſe of times paſt, in reforming ſuch diſorders and miſchiefes, that haue vnframed the Diſcipline of the Camp : of times preſent to reward the well deſeruer, and

puniſh

puniſh the groſſe offender; to execute all Martiall lawes belonging to the good Gouernment; to prouide in time for money, Munition, and ſupplies; to be able to chooſe all inferiour Officers, & direct them, and to preſerue the ſtate in that moderation, that they neither inſult too much after a Victory, nor be affrighted with any rumors or dangers, before an encounter: of times to come to be prouident in expences, not ſpending that firſt, which will laſt longeſt; nor conſuming the Powder or Munition of a Camp for oſtentuous brauery, but Honorable neceſſity: and ſo in many particulers, wherein his diſcretion muſt be ſutable to the time, and euen yeeld againe to good or bad circumſtances againſt the fundamentall Poſitions of the Diſcipline. 3. Valour or a couragious heart; yet both ſo tempered, that he neither attempt any dangerous enterpriſe for vaine-glory, nor refuſe any for feare: That in the time of Encounters he make no ſhow of too quicke apprehenſion of the Enemies power, nor ſleightly eſteeme him at any time; ſo thinke, that 1000. will beate 5000. but to vſe expedition in all enterpriſe,

terprise, and not slacke theexecution when he findes them staggering. For this I must needs say, that Victories many times are obtained, not so much through our strength or extraordinary skill, as the weakenes and doltish proceedings of an Aduersary. 4. Eloquence, a speciall guift to make himselfe gracious at all times, and by persuasiue Orations to appease Sedition or Mutinies, to excite to any Encounter, to describe the Aduersary by his adiuncts and Treasons, to strengthen his owne credit by enlarging the renowne of the busines, and the glory of defending a mans Countrey, Religion, Gods honour, and their owne Families: but especially in the time of an Encounter, or Battaile, to animate them to remember their prostinate Victories, and be not now faint hearted or exanimated for any cause. 5. Happines, as we call it Fortunate, which is so remarkeable a thing in the proceedings of a Generall, that Soldiers haue gone with chearfulnes euen to eminent perils vpon the confidence of their Generals good successe: whereas on the other side, some are by Nature so vnfortunate; that no

action

action thriues, which they take in hand: I will onely giue you one inſtance a peece, whereby you may compare other Stories, as you reade them: For the firſt, of my owne knowledge, the Earle of *Deuonſhire* Lieutenant of *Ireland*, was ſo ſucceſſull in his proceedings, that he was neuer ſubiect to any defeat, but preuailed ſtill, and ſtill in aboue 40. ſeuerall Encountrings: For the latter, it is obſerued of *Henry* 6. that he neuer was in perſon in any Battaile, but he was either taken Priſoner or quite defeated. I haue inſiſted the longer on this, becauſe it is in a manner the modle of all Officers actions, and a mirrour, though they attaine not to ſuch tranſcendent Excellencies, yet to ſee their owne Duties, properties, and what is to be expected at their handes: eſpecially the Colonell Generall; the Generall of the Horſe, with other great Officers onely to bee named or appointed, by the Prince himſelfe, or in his abſence by his Lieutenant, or Deputy.

The Treaſurer of the Army.

THis is an Office of great reputation, yet I doe not finde, that there is alwayes neceſſity to haue him in perſon in the Field, except the Princes preſence Commaund a compleate furniſhing of all places for his owne Honour, and the better accommodating the wants of the Campe: Hee had need be a man of great accompt, and Wiſedome, with ſome experience in Martiall affaires, as being ſubiect to great murmuring, and repining, if either he ſlacke the payment of that which is the Soldiers due, or pretend a want, when there is none, of purpoſe to enrich himſelfe by expecting a reward, or making a Compoſition: Let him therefore be ſure to haue ſufficient in ſtore for the Army, and prouide in time when he findes any failing, leaſt the whole buſines fall to the ground for want of the Souldiers pay, as you ſhall reade in thouſand of inſtances, where mighty Princes haue beene enforced to raiſe their Campes for want of ſuppliment of their Treaſuries, and there-

therefore Princes muſt bee cautelous of ouer-ſumptuous and magnificent Expences, when they lye in the Field, or deale with great aduerſaries. He is ſtill of the Kings Counſell, eſpecially that you tearme Martiall; and is to giue his opinion in all proceedings of the Army, and ſometimes may deny disburſements, though the Generall commaund the ſame, in his Princes behalfe, if he ſee good occaſion: His Office extends to take accompt of the Muſters, and to Booke the Companies, whereby the Prince or Generall may ſtill know the ſtrength of the Campe, and hee himſelfe know, how to diſcharge the Souldier: He is alſo to conferre with the Maiſter of the Ordnance about the ſpending of Powder, and prouiſion of Munition: yea all inferiour Officers, as the Prouant-maſter, Muſter-maſter, Commiſſaries, Vndertakers for Victuall, and Apparell, Pay-maſters, Captaine of the Pioners, Carriage-maſters and ſuch like, are all ſubiect to his particular Examination, by way of placing and diſplacing, as he ſeeth iuſt occaſion.

The Lord Marſhall of the Field.

THis Officer is of great account, and therefore he had need be a man of extraordinary Experience, Valour and Wiſedome. For he is to appoint all vnder Marſhals, and Corporals of the Field, who of other men are moſt maligned, becauſe the offending Souldier is committed to his charge both to Impriſon, and correct; therefore in all Mutinies and ſuch like Commiſſions of gouernment, the vnder Marſhals are exclaimed vpon, and many times ſubiect to violence, as the *Centurions* were in the time of the *Romanes*, who vſed to whip the Souldier, when they were faulty in their ſeruile Duties, or other breaches of the Orders, and Lawes belonging to Campe gouernment; which were commonly written in a Table, proclaymed by ſound of Trumpet, and of late Printed, that euery Officer might haue one of them, by which meanes: the Soldier inſtructed could not pretend ignorance; or if hee did, he

was

was to know *Ignorantia Legis non excuſat peccatum*, the offence was no way mittigated or excuſed by the Lawes ignorance.

In times paſt they had all neceſſary thinges in great and Princely Armies, belonging to the puniſhment of the Offenders; as a Hall with Yrons for ſecurity: Gibbets, and Strapado's for Execution: Tipſtaues and Sergeants for apprehenſion: Manacles and Whips for affrighting: and ſome other thinges according to the quality of the fault: all which were carryed and guarded by themſelues, vnder the Conduction of a Clerke, and Executioner. He giueth order for the remouing of Campes, after hee knoweth the Generals minde, and appointeth to euery Captaine his ſeuerall carriages, for which the Quarter-maſters of euery Regiment are to attend his Directions: Hee placeth the Scowtes, both at remoues, and other times, or at leaſt inſtructeth the Scowt-maſter in his duty for the Direction of others: In a worde hee may call a martiall Court for inferiour Officers, who haue cõmitted contrary thinges to the Statutes of the field, or Diſcipline of the Warre.

The

The Sergeant Maior.

THis man is commonly in all actiue imployment, and therefore in his Election, great care and aduiſe muſt bee vſed, and the Prince or Generall cannot be partiall in ſuch a choyſe, becauſe being an Officer to be imployed in the face of the Enemy for the good of the Campe, and peraduenture the Kingdome it ſelfe, he muſt needes haue Valour, Experience and Inuention. Valour, becauſe his perſon is very often in danger, and his example muſt encourage inferiours in all proſecutions. Expetience, that he be not to ſeeke in the Scituation, approaches, or other Stratagems, either of the Enemies, or his owne purpoſes, or beholding to any others directions. Inuention, that hee countermaund the Enemies pollicies, or Stratagems, with deuiſes of his owne, eſpecially in all perſonall charges, Sallies, and Battailes themſelues. For although in matters of Fortification, and mounting of Ordnance, he is not in his proper Spheare and motion: yet muſt the Soldiers

diers haue his direction, how farre they ſhall goe, what Weapon they ſhall vſe, and in what manner attempt the Raftes, Trenches, Batteries, breaches, ſcaling Ladders, and ſuch like. The whole Army is to be ordered by him, the Battalians to be deuided, the Captaines to bee placed, the Officers to be inſtructed, the Souldiers to be commaunded, and the flying of Colours in all Marches, and remoues of Campes, wherein the Companies doe euer keepe an order for the Van, Reare, Cariages, and Battaile. And heere becauſe it comes opportunely to my minde, I will confute an errour * and anſwer an Obiection, wherein many Captaines and Souldiers haue beene miſled, and that is, whether a Sergeant Major may grant the Liſtes for a priuate Combate for Honourable tryals, or other diſgraces ſuppoſed to bee offered one another. I anſwer directly, no, without the Princes leaue: For the Generall himſelfe in the Princes abſence, though it ſhould be a matter of high Treaſon, cannot appoint a formall Liſtes for a priuate *Duello*, but muſt call a Martiall Court for a publicke offence, much leſſe ſhall priuate

tryals for matters of Honour or reuenge, be iuſtified by publicke ceremonies.

The Maſter of the Ordnance.

THis Office is both Honourable and troubleſome, and therefore he had need be a man of wonderfull Courage, Experience, Diſcretion, and Patience, as hauing to deale with ſundry humours of Lieutenants, Comptrolers, Clerkes, Conductors, Cannoniers, Artificers, Pioners, and ſuch like; who haue the ouerſeeing of the ſtore, wherein the Armour, Powder, Munition, and Ordnance of the Campe are ſecured, ſo that he is to ſee euery Piece ſtrongly ſtocked and mounted, the Carriages firme and well plated with Yron, and giue directions how and in what manner they ſhall attend the Marches, Camping, Batteries, Imbattelling, Retreates, or any imployment wherein the preſent buſines is predominant: Hee muſt alſo be expert in all manner of Fortifications, Trenches, Mines, deuiſes to ſecure a Campe, to annoy an Enemy, to make approaches, to caſt vp Traueſes, to mount the Ordnance, to place the Gabions,

bions, to distribute both Powder and shot, and in a worde to doe many other thinges, which would enlarge this Discourse, if we should enlarge the particulars : Hee must be skilfull in Fire-workes, and foresee, that all his Materials be ready ; namely, *Salt-peeter, Quick-siluer, Powder, Rosen, Linseed-Oyle, Lampe-Oyle, Pitch, Waxe, Aqua-vitæ, Camphire, Tuscia, Arsnicke, Calx Vue, Sulpher*, and such like, wherewith Balles are made to burne vnder Water, if occasion serue ; In a word, a great deale of wisdome and discretion must be vsed, considering (as I said) he is to deale with so many Officers and variety of dispositions, who are directed by him to seuerall imployments.

The Princes Standart bearer or Knight Banneret.

ALthough this man is not reckned amongst the Officers of the Campe, either for directions, or command of the Soldier, but meerly to attend the Princes person, and aduance his Standard Royall, when he marcheth or lyeth in the Field : yet for the Honour of his place, and

the rarity of his his preſence, he is worthy to be placed in the firſt rancke of great Officers, as being tranſcendent ouer all Knights, except the Garter, and not much inferiour to Barons themſelues : For they were men in the eye of the Prince of high Blood, great Courage and ſtrength, of goodly Perſonage and comlyneſſe, of firme Conſtitution and healthfull, of great maintenance and brauery : In a word, a Knight Banneret was of high eſtimation, and ſhall ſtill take place of Baronets themſelues : But except the Prince be there in perſon, he preſents not himſelfe, I meane no Lieutenant or Generall marcheth in forraigne Countries with the Princes Standart.

Lieutenant of the Ordnance.

THis Officer need bee as skilfull as his Maſter, and match him in all other qualities, but being ſomewhat more laborious, he may eaſe the Maſter in many petty ouerſights, or ſeruices; as the correcting of inferiour Officers, the mending of Carriages, the deliuery of Armour

mour and Munition, the ouerſeeing of the Clarkes Bookes, the ſetting on worke the Pyoners and Carpenters, and the taking of accompts, as the inferiours are imployed or ingaged, wherein if he finde either ſtubborne men, or abuſiue demeanour, he is preſently to complaine to the Maſter of the Ordnance, who muſt as preſently correct the offenders, leaſt the ſeruice be neglected, and his place lightly eſteemed. In a word, what I ſpoken of the greater belongeth to the leſſer. For ſo it may happen that either in ſicknes or abſence he may ſupply both places.

The Maſter Gunner.

THis man muſt be Valiant, well experienced, ſtrong, healthfull and laborious; he ouerſees the inferiours, and taketh charge of the Cariages aſwell as the Ordnance : The Cannoniers vnder him are of his appointing; whoſe Duties conſiſt in keeping the Pieces cleane, in ordering the Ladels, Stoppers, Spunges, Linſtockes, Crowes of Yron, and ſuch like, for the

managing the ſame: To preſerue the ſhot and Fire-workes: To be skilfull in the height and weight of his ſhot and Powder, as alſo the mouth of his Piece, with the mounting and preparing the Gabions: To furniſh the boxe with ſhot, to haue his Powder-bags, and touch powder in his Horne, to know the receipt, and authority of his powder, to try and ſearch the cleameſſe of his Piece for honny combes right barr'd, to haue a cloſe couer for the touch-hole, well ſhod Wheeles, ſtrong Axeltrees, well clowted, often greaſed, Linſpins of yron, the backs well bound with Yron plates, and nayles, and riuitted Boltes, and Hayle-ſhots according to the Piece, with moldes for the ſame, and many other thinges vnrecited, according to the Countrey, and manner of Seruice.

The Quarter-maſter.

IN all Campes commonly there is one Quarter-maſter generall, vnder whom are inferiour Quarter-maſters, ſometimes more, ſometimes leſſe, as ſeemes vſefull and conuenient to the

the Marſhall : For I my ſelfe haue knowne in euery Regiment a Quarter-maſter, ſupplying the abſence of the Sergeant Major in marſhalling out the Squadrons, or ſending the Soldiers to the Trenches, and other duties, as ſhall appeare by the Office it ſelfe, which conſiſts in theſe particulars : He is to place and lodge the whole Army either in Field or Garriſon : He is to appoint the ground to the beſt accommodating of both : He makes conuenient wayes, or ſtreets for more eaſie paſſages, that the Generall being lodged, and the Market-place ordered, the great Officers and Colonels with their Captaines may know, how to diſpoſe of themſelues, and according to cuſtome rancke their Soldiers Cabbins and Companies to attend the Colours. The Quarter-maſters are commonly ancient Seruitors, of good behauiour, and experience, diligent & induſtrious : For their ſeruice is in vſe both Night and Day, as the L. Marſhall ſhall haue occaſion to cõmand them, they haue ſeldome pay from the Treaſurer, but a certaine deduction out of euery Company, for default of which they are to complaine to the Colonell.

The Scout-maſter.

THere is alſo one Scowt-maſter generall with diuers inferiours vnder him, whoſe Office conſiſts in theſe particulars : He is alwayes to attend vpon the high Marſhall for directions ; The Watches and Courts of Guard are watched by him, and the Sentinels *Perdue* viſited ; and commonly with the firſt he giueth notice of the Enemies approach, that ſo the Alarum may be begun in the Campe : hee alſo walketh the round, to preuent the negligence of Courts of Guard and Sentinels, and where there is cauſe of feare, or ſuſpition of miſchiefe, he ſetteth out ſeuerall Scowtes and Sentinell : He had need be a man of great Courage, Vigilancy and reputation ; For the whole ſafety of the Army conſiſteth in his care and induſtry, aſwell to acquaint the Marſhall with the accidents both of Day and Night, as to ouerſee the other Scowtes that they ſleepe not, or be negligent in their watches : For ſuch is the toyle and endurances many times of Seruice, that the very

very Horſe and the man vpon his backe ſleepe ſtanding for want of reſt : Yea the Sentinels haue beene glad to leane their backes at the Parapet, ſo that if the rounds haue beene negligent, they haue beene very dangerouſly as negligent in their Watches, and therefore it is the Scowt-maſters duty to looke to this, and ſo he depends with all the reſt immediately on the Marſhals commaund.

The Muſter-maſter.

THis Officer had need be skilfull in the ſecrets of Trayning, honeſt, truſty and of a good Spirit ; that he be not affrighted with any threats and vnrulineſſe, or corrupted with bribes and couetouſnes : For the good proceedings of the Army conſiſt in his duty and information, as the Generall or Treaſurer is made acquainted with the ſtrength both of Horſe and Foote : nay he is not onely to looke to the Liſt for their number and fulnes, but to ouerſee, that the Officers be men befitting their places, that the Souldiers be healthfull, not diſeaſed, but

but able to the Seruice, that the Armes be well kept, ſtrong, clean; their Pikes vncut, their heads not ruſty, their Swords bright and eaſie to vnſheath; and of all other thinges, that they want not their chapes to annoy themſelues, or their fellowes, in the Marchings or Troopings: He is alſo to prouide, that the Soldiers maintaine and obſerue the Lawes and Statutes of the Campe, and although he hath not power to correct, yet he muſt haue wit and diſcretion to know, how, and to whom to complaine according to the quallity of offences: And becauſe heere comes a controuerſie Opportunely to be decided, I will as neare as I can, plainely and honeſtly anſwer the ſame, and that is about the wearing of Daggers: To which I anſwer directly, that it is the neceſſarieſt Weapon belongs to a Souldier, and that for many reaſons and vſes. Firſt, for ornaments ſake, being a hanſome ſhort light Dagger, it addeth to his comely carriage, and ſupplyeth the nakednes of his Girdle. 2. For neceſſities ſake, in defence & offence, for ſuch may be the thronging of the Battaile or company, that when he cannot vſe his Sword, he may doe

good

good with his Dagger. 3. For aduantage, if it ſhould come to a priuate Combat, or ſingling out of an Aduerſary, a Sword may breake and many men haue made their peace with a furious cloſe, nay kept him a looſe by threatning to throwe it at him. 4. For execution, if there ſhould be neceſſity in the diſpatch of the vanquiſhed. 5. For tying a Horſe to the ground in an open field, where there is neither Buſh nor hedge, and Nature compels a man to diſcharge the burthen of his Belly: Nay you ſhall reade, that the *Iewes* had a paddle Staffe, and why may not the Soldiers Dagger ſerue to digge a hole, and couer it with a turffe. 6. And laſt of all for the puniſhment of Offenders: For a Captaine or an inferior Officer, that onely drawes a Dagger, though hee ſtrike not at all, may appeaſe a ſedition, and ſomtimes rather break a head, then wound a man: As for obiections of the dangers of ſtabbing one another, or that a man cannot tell what he will doe in his fury, it is not to be talk'd of in Martiall Diſcipline, which is ſometime ſeuere; and the diſobedient Souldier muſt be taught his Duty, though it be with ſtripes.

Corpo-

Corporals of the Field.

THis Office is a place of good reputation, though of great paines, labour and induſtry: There are commonly 4. of them, of which two are alwayes attending on the Marſhall or Generall, as their right hands, Diſcharging by their endurances the Gouernours of the Campe, of many trauailes, cares, and watchings: They ought either to be ancient Captaines, caſheer'd as we ſay in the altering and changings the Liſt of the Army: or experienced Souldiers that know how to beſtowe the Companies, and where to order the Regements and Ambuſcadoes: but in no caſe they muſt be choſen either for fauour or affection, becauſe their ſeruice conſiſts in Knowledge and Vnderſtanding the ſecrets of the Warre, as hauing the ouerlooking of the Colonels, and Captaines Companies, that they march in Order; the informing of the Quarter-maſters, what Squadrons ſhall goe to the Watch, or other imployments; the giuing the Alarums to the Campe, as taking notice of the

the Scowt-masters direction; the acquainting the Colonell of the Regiment *Volantem*, with any danger or busines; the ouerseeing of Skirmishes, and so to certifie the Marshall and Sergeant Major, where is any defect or neede of supply: And a continuall attending both night and day, as neuer out of imployment, when the Enemy lodgeth neare, or any Towne or place is besieged.

The Forage-masters.

YOu haue likewise belonging to the Campe a Forage-master, an Office of great vse, and expectation, as attending on the Lieutenant of the Horse, who puts him in trust with a Conuoy and a Trumpet to fetch in necessaries both of Grasse and stuffer; so that when all things are ready, as the sound of Trumpet troopt them together, they must likewise returne by the sound of Trumpet without stragling, placing their forage Horses in the middest, but if euery Horse carry the prouision behinde him, then is he to fore-

foreſee that no miſchiefe happen by negligence or retardance.

The Carriage-maſter.

THis Office though it be none of the greateſt, yet it is none of the worſt: For it is attended both by profit and Credit, as hauing the furniture of the Campe, and many mens goods in his cuſtody; for the conuoy whereof he hath at leaſt a Cornet of Horſe from the Lieutenant, and many looſe ſhot by the Marſhals appointment, he is not alwayes placed alike: For in the Marches commonly he is in the middeſt of the Companies of Foot, and in the Skirmiſhes in the Reare, very ſeldome in the Van, vnleſſe it be in the entring into places of ſecurity, and when the Army is paſt the danger of intercepting: But many times the Enemy lying in Ambuſcado, and taking aduantage of their encombrances, ſetteth vpon the Carriages, and endangereth the whole Army as they march. &c.

The Captaine.

THere is ſo much Honour in this very Character and denomination, that both Emperours and Kings, haue beene contented to be ſo ſtiled and called Captaine of the Army: yea it is a ſufficient attribute, and expreſſiue enough for the reputation of a Kingdome, to name the Prince a great Captaine, a good Souldier: Becauſe herein for the generall, conſiſts the difference betweene the Captaine and his Souldier: that the Captaine like a Prince indeed Commands: and the Soldier muſt ſimply obey, and perfome his duty without repining, or queſtioning the matter. Beſides, he is a Iudge of Life and Death in Martiall Courts, and hath a Verdict or ſentence in the Princes affaires: yea if you looke into the Statutes of Kingdomes, Captaines in Pay are rancked with men of great Eſtate in the abilliments, and Ornaments of their body, and may in peaceable times weare ſuch Apparell, as ſhall diſtinguiſh them from the *Plebian* ſort, or other captious cenſurers, who

who becauſe they are rich and can boaſt of expences by ſome ſordid amaſſing of wealth, repine at others brauery, and ſuppoſe none ſhould enioy the pleaſures of the world, but ſuch as haue meanes to pay for them: and thus much generally. More particularly a Captaine muſt ſee and prouide, that his Souldiers be well Trayned and brought vp to Muſters, and vſe of Armes, though they were neuer in the Warres before: that they be well Armed and taught the keeping the ſame cleane and hanſome, with the true vſe of euery particular weapon: That their wages be truely payed, and nothing wanting vnto them which is their due; or otherwiſe a worke of mercy and Charity either in ſickneſs or health: That all his Officers vnder him be ſeruiceable, and well acquainted with the lawes and Orders of the Campe: That he be commonly within the eye and preſence of the Generall, as ready for any imployment, and glad to expoſe himſelfe for his Countries Honour and his owne credit and reputation. And like an expert Souldier he muſt haue a circumſpect care to make Election of a Politick Lieutenant,

a Cou-

and all other Officers as they are described in their seuerall places, if it be in his choyse to appoint them. To conclude that he be Religious, valiant, & of good conditiõ, able to instruct and encourage his Soldiers, to bring them off & on as the seruice requires, and to keepe them in awfull obedience, not by tyrannous sternnesse, but by pollitícke Authority, that they may serue as much for loue and good liking to himselfe, as the feare of punishment, or hope of pay and reward.

The Lieutenant.

THe Lieutenant of a Company, should haue the selfe same Vertues, as the Captaine: but yet in a more humbler manner, not taking vpon him either harsh termes nor sterne lookes, nay though the Captaine be absent, yet must he not be so imperious as if he were absolute. For it will breed but murmuring and repining, yea

in cases of Mutinies he is the sooner subiect to reuenge : If the Captaine be present, he is to discharge him of much labour and toyle : He must aduertise him of the wants of the Company, he must giue him account of the Salary, and weekly entertainment, bringing him iustly the surplusage, or other duties belonging vnto him : He must ouersee the Sergeants and Corporals in setting the Watch, and performing their Offices, and examine euery particuler Soldier, how he hath thriued in Trayning, and keeping his Armes like a Souldier indeed.

The Ensigne.

THis Office amongst the Spaniards is next to the Captaine by the name of *Alphero*, and so Honorable by reason of industrious imployment, that Gentleman of good Families haue deserued the Princes fauour by deseruing this place in the degrees of a Soldier : He must be well experienced in martiall Discipline, and able to Trayne or Drill vp the Company : He must be faithfull and of that trust to his Prince

and

and Captaine, that hee muſt reſolue rather the ſame to be his winding ſheete and dye, then be diſhonored with the loſſe of his Colours, and in no ſort for any corruption betray them to the Enemy, he muſt be of iudgement to appeaſe the petty quarrels of his Company, and of authority to correct Offenders, without troubling the Captaine for euery triuiall Brawle or diſorder: and he muſt be able to inſtruct and encourage the Souldiers about him in any Battaile or Skirmiſh, that they may the more willinger obey, as being ſubiect to ſo ſufficient Cõmanders.

Sergeants of the Band.

THeſe Officers muſt put a difference betweene the Citty Muſters or May games, and the terrors of the Warre; For as they are to Trayne men in the time of Garriſon, wherby the Soldier may vſe his weapon, & vnderſtand him ſelfe: ſo are they to order them in their Files, or ranckes and ſtandings, euen when the Bullet flies about their eares, yea to keepe them cloſe from ſtaggering and diſrancking themſelues,

leaſt the Enemy eſpy any aduantage by their ſhrincking, and ſo ſet vpon them to breake their arrayes and trample them vnder their Horſes feet: He muſt furniſh them with Armour and Munition, and acquaint the Lieutenant if there be default in either: He muſt aſſigne to euery Souldier his proper place, not ſuffering them to ſtriue for precedency or ſuperiority: He muſt attend the Squadrons to the *Parados*, and Courts of Guard, to bring them to their ſtands and Watches, yea whether ſoeuer they are commanded or appointed: He is to waite vpon the Marſhall or Sergeant Major for the worde at the ſetting of the Watch, and acquaint his Lieutenant with the diſorders of any deboſhed fellow in the Company, or miſchiefes and accidents in the Seruice, that redreſſe may follow without his Vſurpation of a great deale more authority, then he is capeable of.

Corporals

Corporals of Squadrons, and Lanceſpazadoes.

I Ooke into how many Squadrons you diuide your Company, ſo many Corporals and Lanceſpazadoes you muſt haue, who are appointed to exerciſe the Souldier in the vſe of their Weapons, and making cleane their Furniture, ſo that being choſen out of the better ſort, and the beſt diſpoſitions, the reſt will be the willinger to obey their directions, and to attend the ſeruice: He is to appeaſe the Qúarrels betweene man and man, hee is to watch at the Courtes of Guard, and to ſet out the Sentinels, who muſt not let the round paſſe without calling for the Corporall, who taketh the worde of the round, or taketh him to Priſon. The Lanceſpazado is meerly a Souldier, but ſupplyeth the place of Corporall in his abſence, and marcheth next the Corporall in all ſettings forth, eſpecially in going to *Paradoes*, and Courtes of Guard.

The Clerke of a Band.

THis Officer is as it were a remembrancer or Regiſter his of Captaines muſters, he had need be honeſt and perfect in Accompts : For as he and the Commiſſary conclude, the Booke is ſealed, the Treaſurer payeth the Company : he is to take the name of euery Souldier and certifie who are abſent : he is to make the Accompts euen betweene the Captaine and the Souldier, whereby he may haue his pay and be prouided for in ſicknes. He muſt be preſent at Watches, Muſters, and other meetings to iuſtifie his Bookes, and call the Souldiers by their names : but ſometimes the Lieutenant is ſo indulgent and carefull for his Captaines profit, that either himſelfe or his man, or ſome by the Enſignes appointing, maketh them vp and ſatisfies the Muſters.

Drum and Phife.

THere is commonly two Drums to euery Company, and one Phife to excite cheareful-

fulnes, and alicrity in the Souldier: one Drum to attend the Colours, another the Marchings and Troopings as occasion shall call them forth: they had neede be personable men and faithfull, expert in Languages, and of good reputation: For they are many times imployed in Honourable seruices, as summonning the Enemy to a Parley, redeeming and conducting of Prisoners, deliuering of Messages, and such like: they must also be expert in their instrument, and practizers before the Company, that the Souldier may know the sound and call of all Marches, Charges, Retreats, Alarums, sommoning to Parlyes, Troopings: the stroke for Burials, and such like pointes of Warre necessary to be knowne: And thus much of the principall Officers, belonging to a Campe with their seuerall duties, which are exactly looked for at their handes, how euer time and corruption of Nature teach vs too much careles nes, and perfunctorily to performe the same, as the conniuency of higher Officers giueth way to our negligence, and deuises to enrich our selues.

Of a Priuate Souldier.

A Platforme by how much more founded on a ſure foundation is by ſo much the more neare to perfection, and therefore he that deſires to become a Souldier of aſſured good quality, to the intent he may be able to perſeuer in bearing out euery brunt ſtoutly, ought to haue a ſtrong Body, ſound and of a good Complexion, ſo ſhall he be able to reſiſt all toyle and trauaile, as Colde in Winter, heate in Summer, marching in the Day, keeping Sentinell in the Night, and in his colde Cabbin, in Ambuſhes, in Trenches, where perchance he may ſtand many houres in myre and water vp to the knees, vpon Bulwarkes, Perdues, and ſuch like when occaſion requires. Moreouer it is neceſſary that according to the Nature of his Body and inclination of his minde, a Souldier chuſe his Armes whether Musket or Pike, neuertheleſſe reſpect ought to be had to the proportion of his perſon, and to take ſuch Armes as agree beſt with the ſame, and imploy firſt his practiſe

in them in which he meanes to ſerue; Alſo he muſt be very carefull that his furniture be very good and ſubſtantiall, as one that loues the ſafety of his owne perſon, and delights in the beauty of his Armes. A Souldier muſt aboue all thinges be obedient to his Captaine, and Officers, and neuer abandon his Enſigne, nor be abſent from his Company without ſpeciall leaue or let. Alſo theſe 6. Pointes ought eſpecially to belong to a Souldier of any quality, *viz.* Silence, Obedience, Secretnes, Sobriety, Hardines, and Truth or Loyalty.

To knit vp this Diſcourſe, in briefe hee that findes himſelfe ſufficient and well inclined to Exerciſe this excellent profeſſion, ought with all humility and good intention, frame himſelfe to a perfect Obedience, aſwell to obſerue Order, a thing moſt conuenient in this Exerciſe, as alſo to execute that which ſhalbe Commanded him by his Captaine.

The Arming of Souldiers.

I Should enter into an intricate Laborinth, if I ſhould exactly promiſe you the diſcription of the Cuſtomes of ſeuerall Nations, in Arming their Souldiers; and therefore to keepe with my ſhallow Barcke neare the ſafer ſhores, I will tye my ſelfe to the preſent time, and our owne Countrey: wherein wee haue with the reſt onely two ſortes; Foot, and Horſe. The Foot are vſually Musketiers, Pikes, and Halberts: The Horſe Carbines, and ſomtimes Hargubuſh on ſtrong men and ſtronger Horſes, and Launcers. The Musketier hath his Sword and Dagger, his Burgenet, his Musket with a reſt and Scowring-ſtick, ſometime called a rammer; his flaske turned now into a Bandeler with charges, or Powder-bags; or ſome fantaſticall fellow will carry it in his pocket, truſting to his hand for the Charge; his Touch-box, Powder, Bullet mold, priming Yron, Match, Worm, &c. But what he ſhall doe with all theſe, the worke followes in ſeuerall Portratures and Poſtures

to

to shew you : The Pikes are committed to the charge of comely strong men; they should haue sharpe and strong heades, and be euer kept bright, and rubd once a day; he hath also Sword and Dagger, and according to the Countrey, their own ability and necessity of Seruice; they haue engrauen, Gilded or blazed Curats, Burgonet now called a Cap, Gorget, Poldrons, and Taces, and many that are strong indeed will haue the Curats, and Cap of proofe. The Halberdiers were once appointed to Guard the Colours, of comely show and well Armed, but now serue to watch the Cannon, and keepe the passages of the Campe, or the entrances into the Courts of Guard : let them say what they will, they are of great vse in the Night, or in Executions : For I my selfe haue seene at the Siege of *Kinsall*, many Spaniards beate downe by the Ordnance, comming to clog them with valiant Sallyes by poore browne Bills, who were onely instructed and incouraged to lay about them, and as the Prouerbe is, to deale downe right blowes : The vse of the Pike is also hereafter enlarged, with all the whole diuisions of their

Dril-

Drilling, as for the order of Trayning, and deſcription of Battailes and Skirmiſhes, with the variety of Fortification, Trenches, beſieging of Townes, Stratagems, and ſuch like, though you haue many Volumes to the purpoſe, and illuſtrated with good tearmes: yet doe I ſay plainly, that one Summers experience ſhall make a Gentleman more perfect and more willing to be a Souldier (if God haue ordained him to that purpoſe) then a dozen yeares reading of Bookes, and comparing the wit and Learning of Authors together. For ſay what men can, Pictures in Bookes are but like painted Fires, and Cities themſelues no better to the ſuperuiſor, then a Ladyes portrature to a laſciuious Wanton, who may pleaſe his eye for the time, but the heart burneth and his deſires are enraged for want of ſatisfaction: Yet as you reade of *Themiſtocles*, that was enflamed to Honourable actions by viewing the *Trophees* of *Miltiades*: So haue many men beene wrought vpon by the Diſcourſes of worthy Authors, and ſet themſelues to actiue imployment, who neuer thought before of going to the Warres: Therefore

fore I doe not condemne bookes of Warre, or Fortifications, for they be excellent thinges to ſhew forth the Art and cunning of the workeman, beſides their many vſes, as in this *Enchiridion* it ſelfe may appeare. But I ſpeake comparatiue to confute young Gentlemen, that by reaſon of ouerturning ſome painted Leaues will oppoſe experienced Souldiers in their owne Art and profeſſion, and I ſay plainely, that the viewing of a Citty in perſon, addeth more pleaſure and experience to a Trauailer, then all the *Poligraphies* in the world, and ſo in other things eſpecially Martiall Diſcipline.

There haue alſo bene vſed Targetees to keep off ſodaine approaches, and in ſcaling to make Target defences, as ſtanding in their cloſe order the Fort cannot ſo well charge, and mounting vp together vpon folded Ladders they rowle away the ſtones, or preuent the puſh of the Pike, they are alſo vſed at this houre being of Musket proofe, and men may make vſe of Placards, when they are imployed vpon Rafts and Trenches, where the Enemy lyes with Musket vpon reſt, and the Souldiers ſtand thundring from

from the walles : I haue ſeene alſo Targets made of Sinewes for light Skirmiſhes and Executions, and in a word ſuppoſe it a good weapon on Ship-board.

Now to come to the Horſe, whether Carbines or Launces, I confeſſe it is a more Honorable ſeruice then the foot, and extends to greater outward glory, as hauing Captaines, Lieutenants, Cornets, Squadrons, Corporals, Trumpets, Penons, biſand and guilded Armours, and many other thinges, appertaining to the outward pompe. For beſides Burgonet, and Plumes, they haue Curats, Gorget, Powdrons, Vambraces, Gaunts, Cowsbes, Taces, Greues, Sword, Dagger, and all prouiſion for their Pieces, and Launces : I could yet name more brauery for their Horſes, but I conclude, that I deſire no more of a Horſe for ſeruice, but to ſtop, turne and be quiet at the report of Pieces, Drums and Trumpets: and ſo much for the generall Arming of Souldiers.

The manner of diuers Countries in the Arming their Souldiers.

BEcauſe I ſuppoſe it will adde ſome ſatiſfaction to the Reader to vnderſtand, how other Nations are Armed, I will alſo adde for varieties ſake what I haue partly ſeene, and wherein Experience goes beyond Report. The *Turkes* and *Tartars*, haue little Armour or none at all: yet are the *Ianizaries* Hargubuſh on foote, with great Semiters of *Damaskus*: The *Spahies* are Horſe with Sword and Hatchets hanging by their Saddles: The *Chawſe* more rich and braue- haue great Maces of yron, rich Semiters and Targets made of Sinewes: The *Tartars* both Horſe and Foot haue Bowes and Arrowes, as the *Turkes* haue; likewiſe with Targets and very broad Swords, they come in multitudes, and are not affraid of any approaches, but that the Cannon and Trenches hath of late kept them from their former clamorous throngings, they haue excellent Horſe, and Horne-

Horne-rings to ſhoot with, without which they cannot Draw their Bowes, and with which they will pierce an ordinary Corſlet : The *Polacke* is a braue ſeruitor on Horſebacke, and vſeth a weapon like a Picquer, which he hangeth on his ſhoulder, ſome of them haue got Semiters, and all of them haue good Swordes, they haue long Petronels, and many times fight with Targets : the Foote haue Polaxes to their Swords, which our Gentlemen Pentioners call their Axes, they begin to affect Armes, that is to ſay Curats and Petronels, they are yet full of Launces, but beginning to learne the Diſcipline of *Europe*, no doubt neceſſity and their owne ſecurity will teach them the way to better cuſtomes. The *Hungarians* and *Tranſiluanians* Arme much alike, with Pieces on Horſebacke, Targets and great Hatchets, but he that hath a Target hath no Piece, and hee that hath a Launce hath no Target, and for Armour ſome haue Curats, but very few, yet all that are on Foote haue Swordes and Hargubuſh, but as for the Musket and the Reſt, it is not much in vſe amongſt them. The *Germanes* haue a weapon

beſides

beſides the vſe of many weapons called a Slaw-meſt, a fearefull one for Execution, and in the fury of a ſtrong arme deuiding a limbe from the body; the better ſort are Horſe, and well Armed, the Foot haue ſome Pikes and great Halberds: they are good to keepe a Holde, and honeſt to ſtand to their footing, but vntoward for Skirmiſhes, and making aſſaults. The *Italians*, *Spaniards*, and our ſelues, doe not much differ in Armes, more then that wee may a little preſume on our Battalions of Pikes, if the Officers foreſee, that we doe not Cut them at all. The *French* were ſo well Armed, that their Fantery, which is their Gentlemen on Horſebacke, are ſuppoſed inuincible, both for the preſeruing their Honour, and maintaining their Brauery. For looke, what the *Romans* were wont to call their *Cataphradi*, they call their barbed Horſes, yea wee our ſelues diſtinguiſh them in their Muſters by the tytles of Great, and light Horſe, and haue both Launces and Petronels for the Seruice: In times paſt they vſed Crosbowes, and wee Long-bowes, but then Battailes were in more vſe, and more ſpacious ground was

taken vp for the Encounters, as you ſhall heare in the Section of Encamping.

Why may I not name heere the ſtoring of an Army with Artillery, and Field Pieces, whether the Leaguer be in the Field againſt Leaguer, or beſieging of Townes, or battering of Fortes, or performing any Seruice either offenſiue or defenſiue : There are ſtill Cannons, demy-Cannons, Culuerin, demy-Culuerin, Sacre, Minion, Falcon, Hargubuſh a Crocke, Slinges, Morters, murthering Pieces, Petards, Reachers for Chayne bullets, Muskets for fiery Darts, and many other deuiſes to annoy the Enemy, beſides Mines, Counntermines, Stratagems, ſapping of Walles, rowling Trenches, and all the deuiſes of Bulwarkes, Baſtions, and Fortifications, in whoſe Deſcription (as I ſaid in the beginning) a man may be loſt without either ſatisfying himſelfe, or the hearer and Reader.

Of

Of a Campe and the manner of Chooſing and framing the place.

I Confeſſe it ſhewes great Reading and learning, to tell vs of the Cuſtome of the *Greeks* and *Romanes* in making their Campes, and Diſciplining their Souldiers, the one chooſing a ground fit for their Armies, the other adopting their Armies fit for the ground, and ſo in the manner of their Embattailing, the *Greekes* called their maine ſtrength the *Phalaux*, and the *Romanes* the Battalion : But becauſe time you ſee hath altered the Seruice, the Weapons, the names, the Diſcipline, and the whole Art of Warre it ſelfe, bringing in now a new kinde of Warre in battering of Townes, and fortifying of Cities : What haue we to doe to cumber the Souldier with abſolute tearmes, or farre fetcht relations, out of which not one word ſhall ſerue our turne at this inſtant.

There was a time you know of an high and honourable Office among the *Carthaginians*,

concerning Elephants, and in the life of *Hannibal* a whole Diſcourſe is written of it, but to what end ſhould wee now talke either of the *Indians* ruling them, or their owne Obedience and vſes, and ſo in diuers ancient Diſcriptions farre from the conceit of our moderne times: I will therefore plainely come to the matter, and tell you, what Campes I haue ſeene, and how they haue beene framed and intrenched, wherein wee are ſtill ruled by the buſines it ſelfe, either as the Enemy lyeth neare vs, or we meane to approach to any Towne or Fortification: Know then, that the Quarter-maſter Generall of the Field, or Marſhall in his abſence, by the great Generals appointment, is to view the place, where the Army meanes to ſit downe, and vpon the liking and conueniency of the ſame to Stake it out, neither chooſing too great ground for a little Army, nor too little for a great: When it is thus ſtaked out, whereas many haue limitted a large ſtreet like a Croſſe for the ſame with Cabbins and Colours on each ſide the way, if they meane the croſſe *Tau*, it is not much amiſſe: For it onely reſembles a *T*.

and

and the Generals Tent ſhould haue no Companies before his, but the Market-place where the Parado for the Watches is to be kept, and the Drums meet, both for the ſetting and diſcharging the Watch : Thus then after the ſtaking, and that the ground is limitted out, or proportioned to each Colonell and Captain, the Companies march to the places, ſetting downe their Colours before their Pikes, which are or ſhould be guarded by a Squadron of Souldiers, that doe not worke ; by that time they are thus come vp, the Maſter of the Ordnance ſendeth the Pioners with Shouels, Spades, Pickaxes, and other Inſtrments, which are deliuered to the Quarter-maſters of euery Regiment, and from them diſtributed to euery Company, who entrench the ſame according to their proportion, Nine foot wide and 7. foot deepe; the earth being caſt vp, ſeruing to make a Parapet round about with a riſing of a Wall : For the Parapet it ſelfe muſt bee layde of ſtrong Sodds breaſt high, for the Colours to be diſplayed vpon it, and the Musket to play ouer it. All this while the Horſe attend betweene the Enemy and the

Campe, and ſtirre not, till the Foot be lodged, the Trench made, the Souldier retires to his Colours, & the Quarter-maſter deliuers vp the Spades to the Clarke of the Ordnance, and ſo the Souldier falles to worke vpon their owne Cabbins, which are ranged in by Lanes from the maine ſtreet, in this manner: In the midſt of euery Regiment is the Colonels Tent, before him his Colours, behinde him his Company, on the right hand his Lieutenant Colonell, on the left the Segeant Maior, and ſo the eldeſt Captaine on the one ſide, and the next on the other, till they be all placed with the Colours before euery Captaines Tent: The Companies thus ſetled the Lord Generall with his principall Officers aduance forward, and ſo place themſelues in the middle, the Generall lying as it were on both ſides the Croſſe way, with his face to the Trenches, the Marſhall on the one ſide of his Tent, or the Treaſurer the Maſter of the Ordnance, of the other ſide, and the Sergeant Maior, and peraduenture all of them: but the Generall in the midſt, and all along till the whole Campe be filled vp to the ſide Trenches.

The

The great Street before the Generals Tent, where the Market-place must be, is, or should bee 700. yardes broad, and no Cabbin before him, and the Trench except he haue Batteries, and Traueſſes, as was at *Gelders* Warde, foure Batteries, where 4. Pieces of Cannon were mounted vpon each, 4. Traueſſes of 20. foote high at leaſt, and 120. foote long, and 40. foot in thicknes to ſecure the Pikes, who ſo attended in their Order, till the conueniency of a Salley, but commonly the corners and paſſages of the Campe haue onely Ordnance mounted: The croſſe Street need not be ſo broad altogether, though it ſerue for accommodating the whole Army, as leading to the Horſes quarter, to the Carriages, to the Munition, to the vndertakers, and all inferiour Officers, who are commonly in the Reare of the Campe: yet entrenched and defended (eſpecially the Powder and Munition) aſwell as the other.

Theſe things thus ordred, then doe the Horſe quarter themſelues, and the Forrage-maſter attends them, and euery man is accommodated as the time, and place will giue them leaue:

at *Gelders* Ward by *Seuenter* and *Elthemy* on the Hill, the Riuer ſaued our Trenches, or if you will ſecured our Campe on the one ſide. For many Companies lay in Hoyes all along and we had a Bridge ouer the *Rhine* made of great Punts, from the Horſe quarter to the Campe: It was not much vnlike at *Bommell*: the Trenches had in both places great Stakes with Pikes of yron rammed three together on the Counterſcarpe of the Ditch to preuent Night approaches, or the ſodaine eruptions of the Enemy: The paſſages had turne Pikes, and round about were ſeuerall Sconces vpon the high wayes, which muſt all be beaten downe and ſurprized, ere they could come neare the Campe, or durſt giue vpon our Trenches; theſe made timely Alarums, ſo that we were many times in Armes though no Enemy appeared.

At *Kinſale* I remember wee put in practice an excellent deuiſe of the Spaniard, the Regiment *Volantes* which was the ſtrongeſt Company out of euery Regiment, who performed no duty in the Campe, becauſe they ſhould doe all Duties abroad. For vpon euery Alarum what

what weather ſoeuer, or time of Night, the Colonell trooped out and ſome halfe myle from the Campe, as the Scout-maſter gaue directions made his ſtand, expoſing himſelfe to all approaches the Enemy could make: So that hee muſt firſt be ouercome, ere the Campe could bee enforced, or the Trenches poſſeſſed; and what vſe this Regiment was of, let them iudge that ſaw the tryumph of that Victory: Yet I confeſſe, I haue beene in many Campes, or ſittings downe, which haue beene vntrenched in *Ireland*, yea as I take it there was not one in almoſt Foure yeares ſpace of my reſidence there, but that at *Kinſale*:

And thus much for the manner of Camping.

(·.·)

The Discipline of a Campe, and well Ordering your Army.

I Will not so much as name in this place either the Art of Trayning or Drilling, the vse of Weapons, the nature of Battailes, and Skirmishes, or any other thing belonging to the practise of a young beginner on this Martiall Theator. For it is to be intended, that the Soldier is in a good forwardnes before he come into a Campe or Leaguer, which the Enemy is ready euery day to assault, or lyes in waite to surprise, I will therefore come briefly to my purpose, and diuide this Section into 3. parts. 1. First, what is to be done before the Campe be setled. 2. Secondly, what course they must take in the time of their remaining in the Field. 3. And last of all, how they must dispose of themselues after their rising.

Concerning the first, the Generall or Lieutenant must foresee, that all his Officers be acquainted with the busines in hand, well instructed, well prouided for, well supplyed in their wants,

wants, and necessities, & because money & treasure is the very sinewes of the war, there should not so much as a man be muttred, till the Prince knew, or were furnished to pay the Army.

2. Secondly, the Soldier himselfe or the men fit to make Soldiers, must be looked vpon: that they be strong, able, and healthfull, of good parentage, of honest condition, of reasonable yeares, and inured to labour, otherwise it will fare with men, as with sheepe, who being found are taynted with one diseased, yea a Rogue out of *Newgate*, or if you will any other Iayle; shall doe more mischiefe to an Army, then a 100. vnruly Country-men: For time and good example will reforme these, but for the other; I remember the tale of the Olde man, who had hope of his Sonne in all his Vices, till he came to Drunkennes, and then he cryed, it would be worse and worse, for Age was indomitable, and would neuer be reformed: so fareth it with Rogues, and cõmon prisoners, they may well be kept vnder in the house of Correction, but will neuer proue good Soldiers, nor fit for the Wars.

3. Thirdly, the Armor must be prouided and made

made ſutable to euery ones ability, and diſpoſition, that a weake man be not ouerloaded with heauy Armour, nor a tall man put to carry a ſlender Hargubuſh, or Musket it ſelfe.

4. Fourthly, they muſt be taught the vſe of their weapons, and the order of Trayning: they ſhould be inſtructed in the very ſecrets of Diſcipline, the manner of Charges; and they ought to know the occaſion of Retreats, and how to behaue themſelues in all the changes of Skirmiſhes, and Battailes.

5. Fiftly, all thinges muſt be prepared fit for Sieges, Batteries, Approaches, Breaches, entrances into Townes, Stratagems, Scalings, and ſapping of Walls: ſo that the Pioners muſt be furniſhed and the Trench-maſter himſelfe accommodated.

Laſt of all (though chiefeſt of all) both ſoule and body muſt be looked after: religious Preachers for the one, honeſt Surgeons for the other: and although Princes & other Lord Generals haue worthy Chaplines of their owne: yet that is not ſufficient, but a Preacher ſhould be prouided for euery Regiment, and beſides the

he Capitall Surgeon of the Army, euery company would be the better pleased, if they had a Surgeon belonging vnto themselues: And thus much for the preparation, before the Prince or his Generall goe into the Field.

2. Concerning the Souldiers demeanor in the Campe, who knowes not that martiall Discipline must be maintained, whereby the proudest are kept in order, and the well deseruer as well rewarded: But for the better instruction, and detaining them in their Duty, euery Generall doth commonly set out certaine Orders, besides the ordinary penall Lawes of a Campe, which are Registred in the Martiall Court, and from all Ages haue detayned men in Obedience in a farre more stricter manner, then is incident to a Garrison, or a peaceble Gouernment, as you may see by my Lord of *Essex* Orders Printed and published at his going into *Ireland*: with diuers of the same kinde in the time of seuerall Deputies; and is obserued in all the Countries of the world: To repeat them would take vp too much roome, and to name some without all would show too much negligence,

gence, therefore I referre you to the Originall themselues; and conclude this point with confuting their ill opinion, that thinke their Kinsmen and Children vndone for euer, if they once come to be Souldiers, as if they liued licentiously without any forme, or fashion of Discipline, seruing of God, morall Ciuility, and good manners it selfe; when all these thinges are practised in a Campe, and in the neglect or transgression punished seuerely, except it be those hereditary faultes (as wee may tearme them) of Gaming, Drinking, and Idlenes, when they haue no imployment, which in your best Cities cannot be reformed.

3. And last, of concerning the actions after the rising of a Campe, they are so many, that I know not where to begin, nor when I haue begun how to make an end: Yet because something must be saide amongst the rest I will thus contract them: A good Generall will prouide, that such men as lye dead in the Campe may be honestly buried, and such as are sicke charitably relieued: He will presently or as conueniently as he can, take the Musters of his Army, and

cashire

caſhire the weake new Companies, ſupplying the olde Captaines with ſuch men as are left, becauſe the Prince ſhall be at no more charge, then needes muſt, nor the Common-wealth deceiued by depending on greater Forces, then there are: He will caſt vp the accompt of former Actions, and recompence the beſt deſeruers with Honour, or pecuniary reward: nay he will make the State acquainted with the endurances of honeſt Seruitors, that they may be the nearer the next imployment, if they be not preſently remembred: He will diſperſe the Companies, and ſend them to Garriſon, where they may be the beſt accommodated to the leaſt charge of the Treaſury: He will ouerlooke his Ordnance, Carriages, and the defects of the Prouiſion, ſupplying euery want, and take account of the Officers: He will call a Martiall Court, as well to puuiſh Offenders, as to call his owne Actions in queſtion, that the ouerſights and errours of any buſines, may bee preuented in after enterpriſes, and faults either of omiſſion or Commiſſion examined; And ſo reformed, as occaſion ſhall ſerue,

hee

hee will remember in publike to giue God the praiſe for any mercy beſtowed, either by deliuerance or victory, and by good example excite others to performe the like for their particular ſucceſſes: and he will truely enforme the State both of his owne, and the Enemies proceedings, that they may informe themſelues, how miſchiefes may be diuerted, the Enemies pride abated, the preſent feares remoued, the deuaſted Countries reſtored, the weake Cities and Ramparts reedified, and the ſtrongeſt Garriſons vpon frontier Townes, or dangerous paſſages, maintained: And thus much of the Souldiers Duty, from the Generall to the meaneſt receiuer of Pay, which ariſeth out of Diſcipline.

(·.·)

Of Trayning, Skirmiſhes, and Battailes.

I Doe not determine to make this Epitome looke ſo bigge or with ſo many faces, as the Diſcipline of Trayning looketh vpon vs; that is to ſay, to diſcourſe of your Orders, cloſe orders, open orders, Marches, Countermarches; your faces about, as you were, of Ranckes, of Files, or ſuch excellent neceſſary thinges to be learned in the Science of Warre, which may rather be obtained by practice then by reading, becauſe ſo many Volumes are written to this purpoſe, by diuers Captaines and Gentlemen, and ſo much matter cannot be held in the amplexure of ſo little a roome: I will onely make a poore demonſtration of the difference of former times (yet not aboue 30. yeare agoe) and theſe moderne times, wherein many thinges are practiſed by way of alteration, and you ſhall conſider what you are to truſt vnto in the Warre at this inſtant. In times paſt though the number of your Marches are not altered: For i.

is 3.5. and 7. ſtill: yet the manner is, for you had few Muskets but moſt Hargubuſh or Calliuer, now you ſtand all vpon the Reſt: you had all bending ſtockes, but now they be ſtraight: you had Flaxe and Touchboxe cloſe, but now Powder-bagges, or in ones pocket, except for brauery they haue Bandiliers and Charges: you had cumberſome Murrians, but now they are turned to Caps, and many of them of proofe, or elſe none at all, but onely light Hats: you had the Colours in the midſt of the Pikes with Halberdiers, now they are in the front of the Pikes, except in Citty marches, and peaceable ſhowes, and ſeldome any Halberds at all: You had then Armins for your Pikes which made a gracefull ſhow (for many of them were of Veluet imbrodered with Gold) and ſerued for faſtnes, when the hand ſweat: Now I ſee none, and ſome inconueniences are found by them: you had then two Drums, and a Phife, but now for the moſt part the Phife is out of vſe: You then delighted in Skirmiſhes, and the Captaines met in the middeſt of the way: now we haue no ſuch ground, or leyſure, but forcing

forcing of Trenches, and ouerdaring danger it ſelfe: you then did Skirmiſh by Files, wheeling about till you charged againe: now whole Ranckes ſhoot at once, and ſo turne backe to the Reare, then ſteppeth forward the ſecond Rancke, whereby the Battaile is neuer empty, but this muſt be anſwered with the like proportion by the Aduerſary, otherwiſe the vſe of Countermarches, or turning the faces about will be eaſily knowne, if the Horſe ſhould charge the Reare or the Flancke: you had many Battailes in thoſe dayes, but now I hope you heare not of one in ſeauen yeare: you had then great vſe of Bowes, and open Fields: but now you are incloſed in Trenches and beſieging of Townes: you had then certaine Field pieces, which played ouer your heades: but now you haue dangerous Batteries, furniſhed with Cannon on the toe ſide of your Battalions, which ſweepe away whole ranckes with Chaine ſhot, caſes of Stones, or great Bullets: you were then 20. deepe, and I know not how many in front: but now they finde 10. is enough to preuent ſlaughters, and bring the more handes

to fight, and when they doe not fight, what a braue ſight it is to ſee 2000. Pikes in a cloſe Order to moue together as one man : You did then determine a day of Battaile, and tooke ground enough for the Companies, and their Diuiſions, ſuppoſing it perfidious to infringe a Vow, or Martiall appointment : You muſt now take heede of Stratagems, and ouerreaching Pollicies, wherein leyſure, if the Enemy can preuaile, he will take all aduantages : You did then know I confeſſe Ambuſcadoes, Stratagems, cutting of Conuoyes, Mines, Countermines, Fireworkes, and ſuch like : But now you muſt bee acquainted with open terrour, and ſee the Cannon fiered before your face, yea many times though you be in quiet in your Trenches, yet ſhall the Shot come thundring from a beſieged Towne and put you out of patience, to haue all your Martiall Diſcipline to no purpoſe : Againe, being in a Towne ſubiect vnto Battery, you are ſwept away ſitting at your meate, walking in the ſtreet; and this is the alteration of time, and diuerſity of ſeruices.

Con-

Concerning your Skirmiſhes, there is one particuler Charge to be giuen, that you make not too much haſt to be gone, but be ſure you looke the Enemy in the face, and ſo Diſcharge your Piece : As for the meeting of Battailes, if ſuch an Encounter ſhould happen, take heed the Pike be leuell with the face, and looke you ſtirre together with fury and courage : And if the Horſe chance to charge, whether on the Reare, Front, or Flancke : looke you be ready with the Pike at the right foot, and draw your Sword, but take heed of ſloping it to high, leaſt the Enemy lye flat on the Horſes necke and come vnder your Pike, therefore I haue ſeene them croſſe their Pikes ouer one another, becauſe they would be ſure not to be ſingled, but this ſeldome happens ; For where ſhall an Enemy attempt ſuch a brauado, but the contrary Horſe is ready to intercept them *Squadron* to *ſquadron*, *Petronell* to *petronell*, *Cornet* to *Cornet*.

Concerning other things belonging to Soldiers not yet ready for a Battell, or come to the ſame: they muſt learne obedience in all thinges & obſerue what is either cõmended, or repreheded in

others, they muſt marke aduiſedly the Diſci-pline put in practice in the Army, whether it be at the ſitting downe, or continuing of a Campe, as that the place affoords Wood and Water, and all thinges conuenient for the Com-pany : that the Horſe diſmount not, till the Foot are lodged : that there bee great ſi-lence vſed eſpecially in the Night, that there is great difference in the neerneſſe and remotenes of the Enemy : that the aduantages of Winde, Sunne, Raine, and the riſing of a Hill may be taken : for queſtionles, he that chargeth downe a Hill comes with more fury, then he that la-bours vp the ſame : That there be great care in the Watches, and ſetting out of Sentinels, called once Scowt-watch on foot or in the French *Perdue* : That olde Souldiers may conferre with their Officers without contempt : that Mutinies are dangerous, and if any be ſo audacious to take vpon him the expreſſing of his fellowes grieuances, hee is commonly ſin-gled out and hanged : that rumour of extolling the Enemy is very perilous to the peace of a Campe : that Prodigies, Earthquakes Comets,

extraor-

extraordinary Fire, or inundation of Water, are fearefull ſignes in a Campe, or before a Battaile: That endurances of Froſt, Hunger, Cold, Fluxe, and ſicknes are common thinges, and patience is a vertue to ouercome them: Thnt in the darke a Valiant man is aſſoone ſlaine as a Coward: and that it is a noble diſcretion to be in the ſight of the Generall, when a man is expoſed to Skirmiſhes and Encounters.

Concerning Battailes, or imbattailing, although from inſtinct of Nature, which teacheth all her Creatures the law of preſeruation, wee now ſeldome come to the effect of ſuch a terrour, as being ſure of ſlaughter and deſtruction on one ſide, as in many infinite examples may appeare: Although a Battaile is as it were the concluſion of a buſines, and many times the poſſeſſion of a Crowne, and conqueſt of a Kingdome, as you may reade in Scripture, in Story, and in our moderne Chronologies; and therefore this knowledge is of great vſe, and in the practice of high account: Yet doe I ſay, the times haue diſappointed our expectation, and the ſeldome execution hath made our

practice, but a brauing cunning, and ſo we reſt in the Exerciſe as a ſpeciall point of Warre, but are affraid now to put it in tryall euen in the warlikeſt Nations : But becauſe it doth ſometimes happen, according to the willingnes of Aduerſaries to bee reuenged, (for otherwiſe except it be in Marches in a ſtrange Countrey) who can compell an Enemy to fight, and that many thinges are written, and obſeruations collected of the ſame; you ſhall alſo heere haue ſomething to the purpoſe.

I reade of marching in a Ring for want of ground , or driuen into a narrow paſſage, and ſo placing the Colours in the midſt, and ſo keeping themſelues cloſe, if the Enemy ſet vpon them, till they haue more leyſure to winde themſelues out againe, as they came in, and ſo attaining to the forme of any Battaile.

I alſo read of ſquare Battailes with the Pikes in the front : of Diamond battailes : of battailes like a halfe Moone : of ſtrong Battailes with the Colours in the midſt, and defended by Halberds : of Croſſe battailes : of Three ſquare battailes : of the Pikes and Shot in Squadrons :

of

of the Pikes flancked with Muskets by way of reciprocall protection, that the Shot may bee vnder the relieſe of the Pikes, and the Pikes defended by the Shot, which yet cannot be aboue fiue Files of either ſide : Then they haue baſe ſquares, perfect ſquares, Squares without Horſe, & ſquares imputed with Carbines, light Horſe, and Launces : Of all which, excellent thinges are preſcribed, but more excellent vſes are obtained by experience and practiſe.

I doe alſo reade how men may learne to Imbattaile from a 100. to 10000. by knowing the Square roote of any number, as they will haue the Square root of a 100. to be 10. none vnplaced : the baſtard ſquare to be 11. in front, 9. in flancke, 1. vnplaced : the broad ſquare 14. in front, 7. in flancke, 2. vnplaced : The Square roote of 200. is 14. 4. vnplaced : the baſtard ſquare 15. in front, 13. in flancke, 5. vnplaced : the broad ſquare 20. in front, 10. in flancke, none vnplaced : The ſquare roote of 300. is 17. 11. vnplaced : the baſtard ſquare 18. in front, 16. in flancke, 12. vnplaced :

broad

broad ſquare 25. in front, 12. in flancke, none vnplaced · The ſquare roote of 400. 20. the baſtard ſquare 21. in front, 19. in flancke, 1. vnplaced : the broad ſquare 28. in front, 14. inflancke, 8. vnplaced : The ſquare roote of 300. is 22. 16. vnplaced : the baſtard ſquare 23. in front, 21. in flancke, 17. vnplaced, the broad ſquare 31. in front, 16. in flancke, 4. vnplaced : The ſquare roote of 600. is 24. 24. vnplaced : the baſtard ſquare 25. in front, 24. in flancke, none vnplaced : the broad ſquare 35. in front, 17. in flancke, 12. vnplaced : The ſquare roote of 700. is 26 : 24. vnplaced : the baſtard ſquare 27. in front, 25. in flancke, 25. vnplaced : the broad ſquare 38. in front, 18. in flancke, 16. vnplaced : The ſquare roote of 800. is 28 : 16. vnplaced : the baſtard ſquare 29. in front, 27. in flancke, 17. vnplaced : broad ſquare 40. in front, 20. in flancke, none vnplaced : The ſquare roote of 900. is 30. none vnplaced : the baſtard ſquare 31. in front, 26. in flancke, 1. vnplaced : broad ſquare 48. in front, 21. in flancke, 18. vnplaced : The ſquare roote of 1000. is 31 : 39. vnplaced :

baſtard

baſtard ſquare 40. in Front, 25. in flancke, none vnplaced: broad ſquare 45. in front, 22. in flancke, 10. vnplaced.

This Table I haue ſet downe of purpoſe from a ſufficient Author, becauſe of the pretended vſe to teach men in their Marches to drawe the Souldiers into a ſquare Battaile, and be able out of Arithmaticall account, to know how many Companies will make a Battaile according to the proportion of a 1000. 2000. &c. For if your Companies were all of one certaine number, it were eaſie, but being ſometimes 105. ſometimes 96. ſometimes leſſe, ſometimes more, it will trouble an Officer to bring them to ſquare Battailes, eſpecially on a ſodaine vpon the Enemies preſſing without the knowledge of the rootes of numbers: Yet could I oppoſe againſt ſuch curious accompts, becauſe I haue ſeene Captaines, that haue no learning, from Experience and practiſe bring vp their men to a Battaile in their plaine Marches, fiue and fiue in a Rancke, and ſo as occaſion ſerues to make a ſtand with the Van, as it is in a Parado, till ſo many Pikes and ſo many Muskets on

each

each flancke be furniſhed, and ſo proceed to a ſecond Battaile, and a third as your numbers will ſerue, till all the Reare of your Army be come vp together, hauing ſtill a care of the Baggage and Munition, that they be not left vnguarded : But as I ſaid, becauſe now a dayes our Campes are entrenched, or our Townes fortefied, except the Enemy be agreed on both ſides, I ſeldome heare of any Battaile : or if it chance, that agreement giueth them time, to ſet the ſame in order, and deuide the Army as they pleaſe ; as for Ambuſcadoes and Stratagems to puſſell their Marches, ſurely either the Scowts muſt be very negligent, or the wayes obſcure and dangerous : But to come to the point, when a Battaile is determined, though there be Squadron to Squadron, Horſe to Horſe, Battaile to Battaile, Cannon to Cannon, and ſuch like : yet many Circumſtances & aduantages of ground, Winde, and Weather, worke the Conqueſt and finiſh the cure : And therefore there muſt be a vigilant care in the Marſhall and Sergeant Major, to take opportunities, and preuent miſchiefes : a couragious endeauour of the Captaines

taines to ſhew their owne forwardnes, and giue good Example : An honeſt Obedience of the Soldier to the direction of the Officers : A politicke vnderſtanding of ſome principall Commaunders, how to ſupply the Diſtreſſed, and to keepe freſh men in breath, and bring them in with a fury to ſtartle the Enemy, be he neuer ſo braue and ſo to put him to it, if they finde any ſtaggering at all : but aboue the reſt there reſts this, that the Generall muſt vſe his Eloquence and Fortune, to excite and animate them with perſuaſiue ſpeaches, and pleaſant Oratory, and ſo begin in Gods name, attending the euent and ſucceſſe, which makes all Actions thriue in reputation : For although we may ſay, that ſomtimes Fortune giues Vertue the check, yet they that preuaile are alwayes vertuous enough; and when a Controuerſie comes to be decided by a Battaile, there is no excuſing the loſſe by ſaying, they were ouermatched in number, better Soldiers, ouer ſtrong, or theſe and theſe inconueniences they were ſubiect vnto, but put vp all with this poore cloſe ; it was the Fortune and chance of the Warre.

Victory.

CONcerning Victory, which is the percloſt of all Actions, it were not amiſſe, that the two firſt Ranckes and the two laſt of euery Company were well Armed, that which way ſoeuer the Enemy come, or howſoeuer the buſines thriue, they may be ready both in the Van and Reare to defend themſelues: Againe, the *Romans* had a tricke to make an Army inuincible by chooſing the Leaders, and bringers vp of their Files to be men of approued Courage and Experience: they againe to chooſe their followers, and ſo the Third and Fourth, that reſolued on one anothers firmnes and loyalty, they might not onely expoſe themſelues to all perils and dangers, but be able to ſecond one another euen to attaining the Victory, wherein theſe few thinges may be conſidered: Not to inſult to much with the pride of preuailing, leaſt the Enemy re-aſſume a new Courage, and returne backe againe vpon your ſcattered Troopes,

Troopes, not to disrancke your selues too soone till you are assured indeed, that the Enemy is past recouery : Not to fall to pillaging and riflings confusedly, least you may be discouered or quarrell among your selues : Not to desist from pressing your Aduersary, or following the execution, if you finde them staggering in the Battaile, or flying away leauing their Armes behinde them : Not to kill any man in colde Blood, except the Prince and the whole Army be in danger, vpon the returne of scattered Troopes, or fresh supplies : Not to be too hasty in casting downe your Trenches, but reserue them for a retiring place, as occasion shall serue : Not to neglect the well deseruers, and aboue all other thinges to giue the praise of the Victory to God.

There are infinite other obseruations, and vses to be made of Victory, as to Fortefie such places which were before neglected, and may now serue for very Bulwarkes to the Countrey, and Defences of the passages : To Garrison such Townes, which are either suspected for reuolts or lay not in your power to possesse before :

before : To keepe the Enemy from lurking in Bogges, Woods, or other places of annoyance, though it bee with vnfurnishing the Countrey and impouerishing the Inhabitants for the time : To vnarme the people, the better to keepe them in subiection; that they neither rebell themselues, nor be able any way to furnish the Souldier with any prouision : To take possession of the Enemies Countrey, & if he be not fully subiugated, to cut downe his standing Corne, (though it be in Grasse) and make prey of his Cattell, that hee haue no meanes to be supplyed another yeare; with such like, as doe dayly fall to the practice of vnderstanding men.

But because all Countries are not alike, nor all occasions of Warre, nor all manner of Battaile, nor all successes in Victory, nor all dispositions of Conquerours, I leaue the rest vnnamed to the iudicious consideration of time, place, persons, circumstances, or any other peculiarity, which may either alter or reforme the very Cannons of Discipline, and grounds of information, referring that I haue said, to

fauo-

fauourable cenſure, and that I could ſay to honeſt apprehenſion.

The Concluſion.

THou ſeeſt now Gentle Reader, what I haue done, though ſome dogged Cenſurer may reſemble it to *Ixions* Cloud, which made him boaſt of *Iuno's* fauour: Yet haue I ſhewed you the Officers of a Campe, the Arming of Souldiers, the framing and manner of a Leaguer, the Diſcipline of an Army: ſomething of Skirmiſhes, and Battailes, and at laſt brought you to Victory it ſelfe: But to what purpoſe is all this, or how ſhall idle relations bee conuerted into effectuall deeds

and Noble performances, without the vſe of Armes and practiſe of Weapons? and therefore becauſe I would auoyde all imputation, heere followes the pleaſant Poſtures both of Musket and Pike, the two principall Weapons which belong to a Souldier, as the worthy Captaine himſelfe, hath taken paines with many Gentlemen, who by their owne cuſtome, Courage, and Experience, are able euery one of them to bee a Commaunder.

The worke is largely ſet downe in a greater Volume and heere Epitomized to be more portable, and in both nothing is meant, but thy profite and pleaſure; eſpecially your thriuing in the knowledge of Martiall Affaires, that the Countrey may thriue by the endeauours of her beſt beloued Natiues,

tiues, and forraine Nations ſtand amazed to ſee ſo much goodnes and generoſity compriſed within one Iſland.

And ſo I leaue you, to the true conſideration of the buſines propoſed, to which if you adde the toſſing of the Pike, it will adde much to your Viuacity of ſpirit, and dexterity of hand. For although many affect nothing, but their owne Inuentions, and reject this as fitter for a May-game or ſome mercinary man to make ſport, then a free heart and faſhionable Souldier: Yet doe I ſay, it is an exerciſe for a Prince, and ſo gracefull a thing, when vſe hath made you perfect, that you will confeſſe your time well imployed, and as occaſion ſhall ſerue wonder at the profit, it may affoord.

FINIS.

Multa renaſcentur quæ iam cecidere, cadentq; quæ nunc ſunt in honore vocabula, ſi volet vſus, quam penes arbitrium eſt, & vis; & norma.

Horat. de art. Poetica Loquendi.

The Captaine with his Leading staffe,
his Page carrying his sword and
target and somtimes his Pike aduanced

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

The Leiuctenant with his leading staffe not tasseled, or so full a head as the Capt: or a halfe Pike

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

The ancient with his cowlors displied:

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

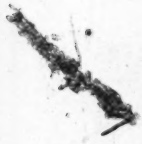
The fife with his sworde &c

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How ye Soldier standing still
shall hold the Pike iust before
his right foot, gouerning it
against ye thumbe, his arme a
little bended, & his hand about
ye height of his eyes, being not
bound alwaies to set the
right foot forward .

BRITISH
16 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Before ye first changing of hold, he shall with ye Right hãd lift ye Pike a little from the ground, & suddenly againe wth the left hand take it downe-ward, leauing so much lenght below as he can after well reach with his right hand.



BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How before the second chang-
ing of hold, he shall lift up the
Pike with y^e^ left hand & quickly
with the Right hand take it
at the Butte end.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Hauing before ye third changing of hold, with ye left hand joyned the Pike against the right arme, he shall gouerne it against ye same arme carrying it vp or aduanced.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How to set y.e Pike to y.e ground againe in three Motions. he shall sinke y.e Right hand a little, and then take it vpwards w.th y.e left, before he let loose y.e Right hand.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Then sinke with the left
hand and with the right
hand quickly take ye same
higher, as appeareth in
the Posture.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Then at the third changing of hold, gouerne ye Pike with the Right hand onely and set it vpõ the ground, as is shovvne in the first figure.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Before the first Changing of hold let ye Right hand suffer the Pike to fall a little ouer ye thumbe, & presently take it with the left hand close to the right.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How before ye second changing of hold, he shall bring ye Pike forward with the left hand, and with ye Right take hold buckeward the more gracefully to shoulder the Pike.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How in ye third changing of hold, he shall carry the Pike leuell vppon his shoulder, ye thumbe right against the Pike, because he may gouerne and carry it the better.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he shall to auoid daunger of hurting others yt follow him, carry his Pike sloping. And so carrying it in ye next is shewne how when he cometh to port or otherwise to Charge.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How before y^e first chang=
ing of hold, he shall take y^e
Pike with y^e left hand spedily
as farre as he can reach
(standing right) y^e better to be
able to cast y^e Pike ouer with
the sharpe end forward.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Hauing brought ye head of ye Pike forward, before ye second mouing of his hand, he shall take the same with the right hand vnder at the end, & letting it sinke handsomely downewards, shall so ye more conueniently passe through the Porte.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How at the third tyme he shall charge ye Pike, the right arme strecht out holding it well in ye right hand, setting his left elbowe fast against his hippe.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How before ye first Changing of hold, with ye right hand he shall put downe ye Butte end of ye Pike, the more easily to raise ye Sharpe end of ye same.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How before ye second changing of hand, he shall take hold of ye Pike with ye right hand aboue ye left so farre as he can easily reach.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he shall at ye third Motion set downe ye Pike to the ground, guiding it against ye thumbe & holding the same well as is shown in the first figure.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How hauing at three tymes taken ye Pike vp (as it is before sufficiently shonne) he shall carry the same aduanced against his right arme, the Butte end in his right hand.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Hauing ye Pike aduanced he shall take the same with ye left hand higher & at the same tyme charge in one Motion. Then if he will set it downe he myst do it at 3 Motions as is taught before but if aduance againe then he myst do it in one Motion.

BRITISH
8 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How standing at a Porte at ye marching in or out of any men, he shall hold ye Pike at the Point as is shonne by this Posture.

BRITISH
13 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How trayling ye Pike he shall hold the same close to ye head with the Right hand resting on the hip, but if he will charge or shoulder the same, he shall measure the same by Palmes as followeth.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How before the changing of hands, hauing first put forward the Pike so farre as he can with the right hand, bending himselfe a little, he shall palme ye same spedily taking it still from beneath being not bound to do it in more or fewer remoues of his hands.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

So putting e^y Pike forward wth the left hand having brought e^y Right hand which was fore-most now behind, he shall still change his hand in that mañer orderly till he hath brought e^y Butt end thereof into his right hand.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How hauing the Butt end of ye Pike in his Right hand, he shall charge ye same. But if he will trayle it againe, he must by such orderly palming bring it back=ward by Palming it eyther for=ward or backward to do this in three Motions.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How againſt Horſemen he
ſhall ſet the Butt end of ye
Pike, againſt the inſide of his
Right foote, & charge it breſt
high, proffering or being ready
to draw his ſword ouer ye left
arme as is ſhowne in ye Poſture

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

The Pike Shouldred
Charge to the Reare.

26

How marching with the Pike
Shouldred he may conveniently
turnë himselfe to ye left hand
(when occasion is)
charging the Pike to the
Reare in three Motions.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How before ye first changing of his hand, having with ye right hand aduanced ye Pike from ye shoulder, he shall take hold of it somewhat forward with ye left, because he may ye more easily lift the Pike ouer his head.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How hauing ye Pike ouer his head in ye left hand, & being already turned to the left side, he shall for ye second motiõ take the same vnder at ye end into his right hand.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How at ye third Motiõ. he shall Charge to the Reare and stand turned about. The three following figures shewe how he shall turne himselfe againe in three Motions, & how he shall stand or March as in the 26 figure.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How being desirous to be as he was, he shall before ye first mouing of hand, reach and take ye Pike forward with ye left hand & prepare himselfe to turne.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Hauing turned himselfe a=
bout to ye right side he shall
lifte ye Pike ouer his head wth
the left hand & receiue the
same somewhat backward wth:
the Right hand.

BERLIN
MUSEUM

How in ye third Motiõ he shall carry the Pike againe on the Right shoulder, sloped, levell, or advauced, as need shall require

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Lay downe your Pike.

Take vp yor Pike.

How he shall orderly lay downe y^e Pike on y^e ground wth the Butte end one y^e out= side of the right foot, & so take it up againe as in the figure is demonstrated.

BRITISH
23 JY 1900
MUSEUM

The Muſkettier Shall handsomely carry his Muſket Rest, haueing in his right hand his Rest Setting it forward at every ſtep; tying a string faſt to it to ſlip over his arme thereby (if need be) to trayle it. Carrying the muſket on the left ſhoulder doſe to the Seer, the hand on the hollow or thumbplace the match lighted at both ends held betweene ye two laſt fingers, & hanging dowe at ye inſide of ye muſket ſtocke

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

A ſecond order to Carry the Reſt, to to be ready to diſcharge carrying it cloſe to the muſket letting ſo much of the Reſt as the Iron is come aboue the hand as in the Poſture

The muſkettier alſo ſhall alwaies beſides Bandeliers or ſlaſke haue a touchbox wᵗʰ touchpouder onely therewith to prime the Panne

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

When he will vnshoulder the
muſket let the Reſt ſinke in the
left hand without helpe of the right
and together with the right hand
a lone easily take the muſket from
his shoulder taking hold beyond
the great Scrue because it is
there the lighter to hold

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall hold the Muſket in the right hand onely and ſo (each hand meeting other) bring it orderly to the Reſt being in his left hand and Ioyne the ſame handſomely betweene the thumb and the Reſt .

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall ſinke the Muſket to the right ſide, neither to high nor to low, but in ballance hold both muſket and Reſt in his left hand, his right being free, reſting his left elbow for the more ſtrength on his hip.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall take the match out of the left hand with the thumbe and ſecond finger, holding euer the Muſket in a due height or Ballance.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he shall bring the match to his mouth with the Thumbe and second finger, and blow ye coale without bowing himselfe too much towards it.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How with the Thumb & ſecond finger he ſhall orderly cocke the match, but not ſcrue it faſt in (hauing before fitted the wideneſſe of the cocke to the thickneſſe of the match).

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he shall handsomely trye the Match with the Thumb & second finger, that he may presently set it eyther higher or lower, longer or shorter.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How with the two forefingers he ſhall couer the Panne for feare of Sparkles falling in, & orderly blow y.e Match and open the Panne at y.e ſame inſtant.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Then hauing layd the Muſket in ẏ Reſt, keeping allwaies the mouth of it ſomewhat vpwards, ſetting the left legge before, & the Reſt ſomewhat forewards, he ſhall be ready to Preſent.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

To preſent well and giue fire, ye muſket in the Reſt held by ye left hand, the right elbow ſomewhat vp, & turning the body a little to the left ſide, the left knee bowed the Right legge ſtraight out, yt it may be held and ſhot of the ſurer. Alſo when he giue fire he ſhall ſet ye muſket againſt his breſt & then lay his Cheeke to the ſtocke.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How hauing discharged he shall step forwards taking vp the Rest with the Muſket, bringing them to the right side, holding the mouth vpwards least not going of, it shuld hurt any man.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall orderly take the Match out of the cocke with ẏ thumbe and two forefingers, not haſtily ſnatching it out for feare of deading ẏ coale

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall put againe ẏ match beteene his fingers in the left hand, holding euer the muſket in a due height

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

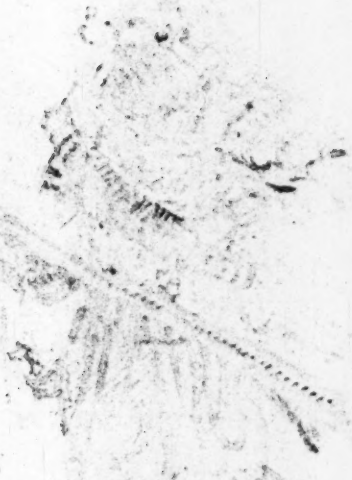
Cleare yovre Panne

16

How he ſhall Blow his Pan, leaſt ſparkles ſhuld be left in it hauing in the meane tyme the touchbox in the right hand to looſe no tyme.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How the Soldier Shall Prime the panne wth pouder out of the Touchbox and not out of ye Charges for readines Sake.



BRITISH
18 JUN 1900
MUSEUM

How he shall shut the Panne with the fore finger as in the Posture appeares

How he shall cast of the loose pouder from the Panne, least when he try his Match he dischargeth unawares.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall alſo blow the Pannelid for more aſſurance, leaſt any Pouder ſhuld remaīe.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How charging againe he ſhall turne the m^u^ſket with the Reſt, guiding, or as it were ſteering y^e^ ſame at ye lower end wth the right hand towards ye left ſide.

BRITISH
8 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Let the Muſket ſinke to the
left ſide and trayle ẏ Reſt, &
to do it more conveniently,
let ẏ right hand preſently
releiue the left

BRITISH
8 JY 1900
MUSEUM

BRITISH
18 JY
MUSEU

How he ſhall thruſt open the charges wᵗʰ the Thumbe, trayling ye Reſt and holding ye Muſket from the ground.

How he ſhall Charge ye Muſket out of the charges, ye Reſt yet trayling, and the Muſket held from the ground.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall with a turned hand draw the ſcouring ſticke out of the ſtocke, trayling the Reſt, but not ye muſket as appeareth

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How to shorten the scourer, he shall thrust the same turn'd, against his body, letting his hand slip to ye neather end, yt he may bring it surer in the muſket, and if he charge wth a bullet he shall wth the same hand he shortned ye sticke, take spedily ye Bullet out of his mouth, & let it roule into the Muſket.

BRITISH
13 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall with the ſcourer Ramme downe the Pouder and Bullet together in the Muſket, carrying the muſket from ye ground and the Reſt trayling.

BRITISH
MUSEUM
18 JY 1900

Then with a turned hand draw out the ſcourer out of the Muſket.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

To shorten the ſcourer he ſhall ſet it againſt his body as is ſhowne before in ye 26 figure.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How hauing the ſcourer at the end he ſhall put it ſure and ſpedily in the ſtocke.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

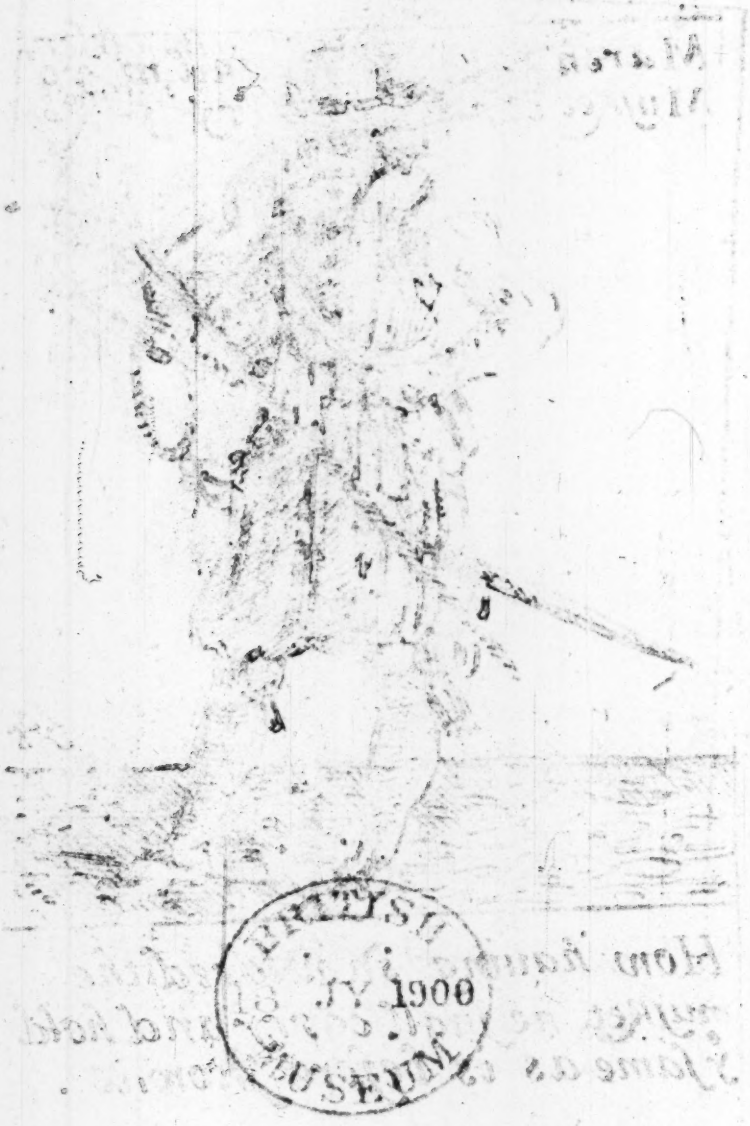
How he ſhall firſt bring forward the Muſket with the left hand, and then take it in the Right.

BRITISH
15 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall take it againe
wth the Right hand at ye great
ſcrue & bring ye Reſt yet trayl-
ing forward by ye ſtring to recou-er
it ye readier by the left hand.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How he ſhall lightly with the Right hand onely lay it on his ſhoulder and in the meane tyme holdȳ Reſt inȳ left hand.


BRITISH
JY 1900
MUSEUM

How hauing shouldred the musket he shall carry and hold ẏ same as is before showne.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How being about to ſtand
Sentinell he ſhall with one
hand take ye muſket from his
ſhoulder as befor
is ſhone

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

How being in his Place of Sentinell faſhioning himſelfe to his Poſture, or gard, he ſhall lay ye muſket in ye Reſt as the figure teacheth.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

So ſtanding he ſhall beare his right elborve from him yet with ye ſame hand ſhall hold ye muſket ſtocke cloſe to his right ſide as in ye figure.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

So standing the Musket in the Rest ballanced, he may gouerne ye same with ye left hand only and so free ye right hand as this figure sheweth.

BRITISH
8 JY 1900
MUSEUM

So standing Sentinell he
shall take his Match with
the Thumbe and second
finger out of the left hand.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Then he shall bring ye match to his mouth & blow it of under his hand holding the Musket on the Rest in due Ballance with the left hand onely.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Cocke yor. Match.

How he ſhall cocke his Match with ye thumbe & ſe-co^nd finger without ſkruing y^e ſame in, as before is ſhowne.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

Then he shall guide or trye the Match handsomely with ye thumbe and ~~first or~~ second finger.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

And so he shall stand sen-
tinell to be ready when
need requireth, his match
cockt and Panne garded
with ye two forefingers for
feare of sparkles.

BRITISH
18 JY 1900
MUSEUM

alf morocco extra, edges uncut, tops gilt

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1818, &c. 4 14 6

anged and lettered as follows: Vol. 1, Historical; Vol. 2, Poetical; Vol. 3,

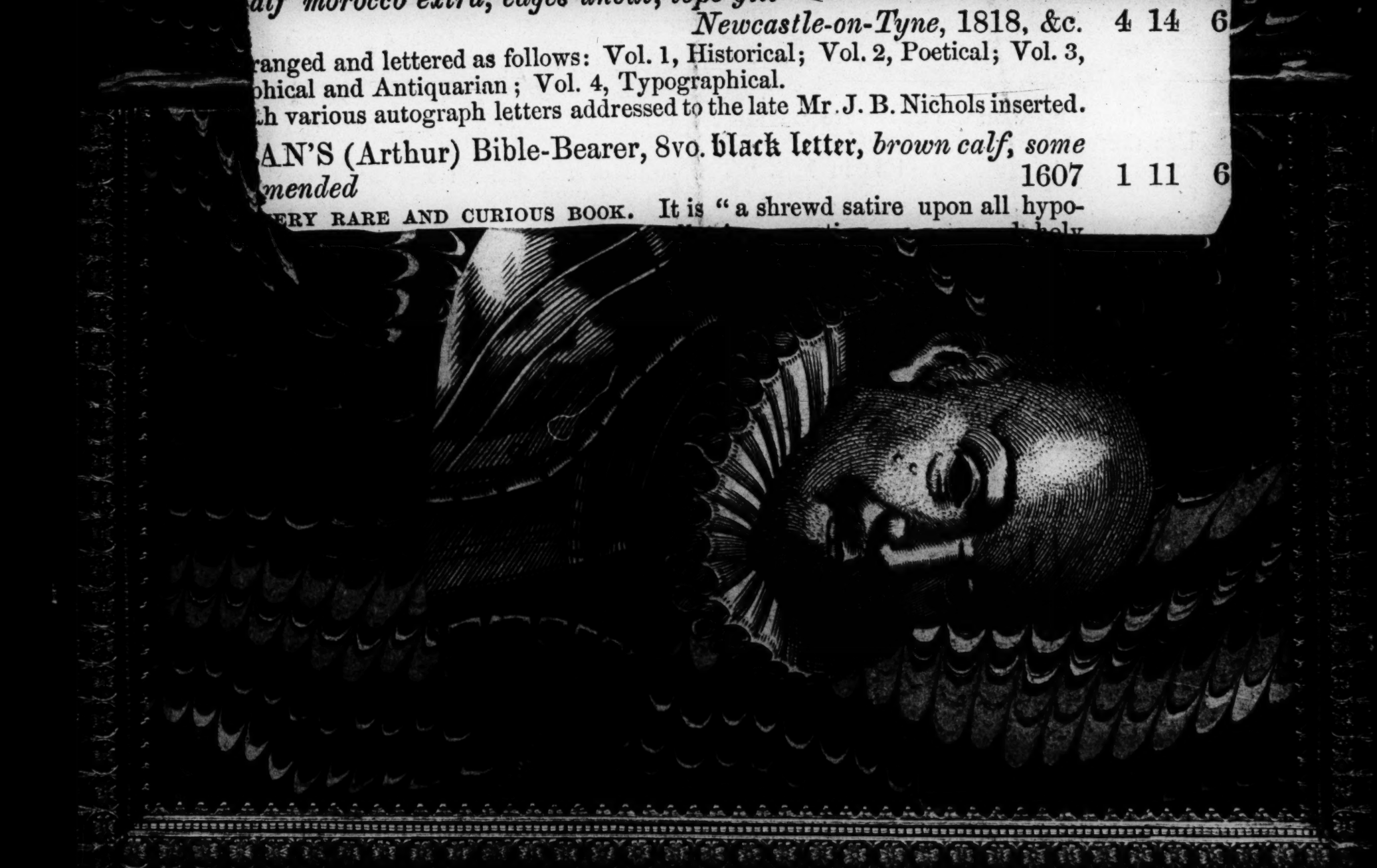
alf morocco extra, edges uncut, top gilt

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1818, &c. 4 14 6

ranged and lettered as follows: Vol. 1, Historical; Vol. 2, Poetical; Vol. 3, ohical and Antiquarian; Vol. 4, Typographical.
h various autograph letters addressed to the late Mr. J. B. Nichols inserted.

AN'S (Arthur) Bible-Bearer, 8vo. **black letter**, *brown calf, some mended* 1607 1 11 6

ERY RARE AND CURIOUS BOOK. It is "a shrewd satire upon all hypo-



MUSKET and Pike. The Military Discipline, wherein is martially showne the Order of Drilling for the Musket and Pike, 4to. *frontispiece and* 19 *plates, containing* 76 *figures, in full military costume, with engraved instructions under each figure, calf,* VERY RARE £3:13:6

4 Cuts on a page. 2nd. Edit^n. Lilly. *Roger Daniel*, 162[redacted]3

Mag^r. Petley

Bound up with the above are "Instructions for Musters and Armes, and the Use thereof, by Order of the Lords of his Majesties Honourable Privy Counsayle, 1623." At the end is in MS. "The Rout of the British Forces, from Ghent, Feb. 15, 1742, with the Names of the General Officers commanding each Division," &c.

MUSKET and Pike. The Military Discipline, wherein is martially